The M'Kean County Miner.

H. F. BARBOUR, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. DEVOTED TO HOME INTERESTS, LITERATURE, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE. $1.50 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

VOL. XIV. SMETHPORT, M'KEAN COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1876. NO. 1.

The McKean County Miner.

Published Every Thursday.

H. F. BARBOUR, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

TERMS—$2.00 PER YEAR, $1.50 if Paid in Advance.

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JOB PRINTING!

We have a large and complete assortment of Plain and Fancy Type and excellent Presses and are prepared to do all kinds of Plain and Fancy Printing, neatly, cheaply and promptly.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

BYRON D. HAMLIN & SON,

Law & Land Office.

AGENCY OF THE

KEATING LANDS.

Located in the Counties of McKean, Potter, Cameron, Clinton and Clearfield.

Smethport, Pa.

BACKUS & MILLIKEN,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law,

SMETHPORT, PA.

Will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to their care.

OFFICE—Upstairs in Shartzwell Block, on Main Street.

W. J. MILLIKEN. JOHN C. BACKUS

P. FORD,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

Will give his attention to all matters pertaining to the line of his profession.

OFFICE—FORD BUILDING,

Church Street, SMETHPORT, PA.

R. H. ROSE,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

SMETHPORT, PA.

Will give prompt attention to all business intrusted to his care.

OFFICE IN THE COURT HOUSE

S. W. SMITH,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

PORT ALLEGANY, PA.

Will give prompt attention to all business intrusted to his care.

P. R. COTTER,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

PORT ALLEGANY, PA.

All business intrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. Particular attention to collections.

O. A. BERRY,

Attorney at Law,

Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner.

Office in Exchange Building, Main St.,

BRADFORD, M'KEAN CO., PA.

O. A. HOTCHKISS,

Attorney at Law.

Office over Foster & Nelson's Store,

MAIN STREET, BRADFORD, PA.

R. B. STONE,

Attorney at Law.

Office with Ney Bradley, over Frankenberg's Store,

BRADFORD, PA.

PHYSICIANS.

FREEMAN & BROWN,

PHYSICIANS and SURGEONS,

Smethport, McKean Co., Pa.

Will attend promptly to all calls in their profession.

H. L. McCOY,

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,

Smethport, McKean Co. Pa.

Will attend promptly to all calls in his profession.

D. V. CROSSMIRE,

Resident Physician P. & E. R. R. Co.,

15 Fraley Street, KANE, PA.

Prompt attention given to all professional calls.

E. A. VanScoy,

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,

Bradford, McKean Co. Pa.

Will attend promptly to all calls in his profession. Office in Van Scoy building, corner of Congress and Mechanic Streets.

F. W. HOGARTH,

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,

PORT ALLEGANY, PA.

Will attend to all calls in his profession.

OFFICE IN HIS STORE

MISCELLANEOUS.

BINGHAM ESTATE.

ROBT. H. ROSE

Having this day purchased the above splendid property, will give information to all persons desiring to purchase lots in this Estate, in McKean and Potter Counties, at his office in the Court House.

ROBT. C. SIMPSON,

Agent of the Trustees.

Smethport, Nov. 25, 1875.

SARTWELL BROTHERS'

BILLIARD SALOON

—AND—

Restaurant,

SARTWELL BLOCK, SECOND FLOOR,

Smethport, Pa.

G. W. SARTWELL. E. B. SARTWELL.

C. V. CILLIS,

DEALER IN

DRUGS

Paints, Oils,

FANCY GOODS, Etc.,

KANE, PA.

JOSHUA DAVIS. O. M. JAMES.

DAVIS & JAMES,

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour & Feed,

Clothing, Notions,

Hardware and General Merchandise,

KANE, PA.

W. B. SIBRETT & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FINE HATS, CAPS,

FURS, ROBES, Etc.

Cor. Exchange and Washington Streets,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

THE LARGEST DEALERS IN THIS CLASS OF GOODS IN WESTERN NEW YORK.

BONNEY'S

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

Terrace, near Main St.,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

D. BONNEY & SON, Proprietors.

P. E. STONE, Clerk,

Late Proprietor of the Olean House.

OLEAN HOUSE,

GEO. VAN CAMPEN, Prop.

UNION STREET,

OLEAN, N. Y.

Convenient to Depots.

SARTWELL HOUSE,

Port Allegany, Pa.

S. C. SARTWELL, Proprietor.

The above House has been recently Rebuilt, Refurnished and Refitted in the Latest Style for the Convenience of Guests.

CABINET SHOP,

MECHANIC ST., SMETHPORT.

WM. SPECHT, Proprietor.

FURNITURE,

PICTURE FRAMES, Etc.,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER.

PAINTING & GRAINING.

The undersigned is prepared to do all kinds of work in PAINTING and GRAINING in a workmanlike manner, and at reasonable rates.

Graining by a New and Cheap Process.

I make a Specialty of Graining, by a new process, by which I can do it at an expense of less than half the time and money it would cost by the old way.

CARL KASE.

E. R. SHATTUCK,

RETAIL DEALER IN

WINES & LIQUORS,

OLEAN, N. Y.

Particular attention given to orders by mail or telegraph.

Quantities not less than five (5) gallons carefully packed and shipped.

ALFRED STURDEVENT

Would respectfully inform the citizens of Smethport and vicinity that he is now prepared to attend to his customers at his new quarters,

In the Bennett House.

HE IS PREPARED TO DO

SHAVING and HAIR DRESSING

In the Highest style, and at the Lowest Price

A SELECT ASSORTMENT OF

COLLARS, CUFFS,

And other [illegible]

S. A. BISHOP,

Architect and Superintendent.

Office on Second Floor of "Exner" Block,

SMETHPORT, PA.

W. S. BROWNELL,

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

Hats, Caps,

BOOTS & SHOES,

Etc., Etc., Etc.

MOTTO—Quick Sales, Small Profits.

Store Opposite Baptist Church,

SMETHPORT, PA.

Patronage is respectfully solicited.

Port Allegany Planing Mill.

BARRETT BROTHERS,

CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS,

AND MANUFACTURERS OF

Sash, Doors, Blinds,

—AND—

HOUSE MOLDINGS,

Dressed Flooring, Ceiling, Etc.,

PORT ALLEGANY, PA.

BENNETT HOUSE,

Opposite the Court House,

SMETHPORT, PA.

WM. HASKILL, Proprietor.

This Hotel is the most centrally located one in the borough, being directly opposite the Court House, and in the center of business. It has been recently enlarged, remodeled and refurnished, and is by far the best arranged and best furnished Hotel in northern Pennsylvania.

Rooms are guaranteed satisfaction.

WRIGHT HOUSE,

Main Street, Smethport, Pa.

B. F. WRIGHT, - - Proprietor.

First-Class in Every Respect.

This Hotel is recently built, and is furnished with all the conveniences of a first-class Hotel. A well stocked and well kept bar connected with the house. Rates reasonable.

Taylor House,

LARRABEE, PA.

D. F. PATTISON, Proprietor.

This House is located at the junction of the B., N. Y. & P., and Buff. and B. Railroads. It has been newly fitted and furnished, and no pains will be spared to accommodate Guests.

A clean meal and clean bed guaranteed.

LARRABEE HOUSE,

Larrabee, Pa.

R. LARRABEE, Proprietor.

Located but a few steps from the McKean & Buffalo, and the B., N. Y. & Philadelphia depots.

BRADFORD HOUSE,

ED. BOLAN, Proprietor,

Cor. MAIN AND MECHANIC STREETS,

Bradford, McKean County, Pa.

J. P. WENDEL,

DEALER IN

Fine Groceries

AND

PROVISIONS,

Flour, Pork, Lard, Salt, Fish,

SELECTED TEAS.

Pure COFFEES and SPICES.

Foreign and Domestic Fruits,

And a great variety of all other goods usually kept in a First-class Store.

Main Street, SMETHPORT, PA.

J. C. HAMLIN,

DEALER IN

HARDWARE,

RANGES, STOVES,

Shelf Furniture, Tinware,

CUTLERY,

AGRICULTURAL TOOLS,

And every article to be found in a first-class Hardware Establishment.

JOB WORK of all kinds done at short notice by good workmen.

Cor. Main and Church Streets,

SMETHPORT, PA.

Tired.

Dear God, I am so weary of it all,
I fain would rest me for a little space.
Is there no great rocks where the shadows fall
That I may cast me down and hide my face?

I work and strive, sore burdened and afraid,
The road is flinty and the way is long,
And the weak staff whereby my steps are stayed,
Bends like a reed when bitter winds are strong.

The lofty thing, it proves fruitless in the end;
The prize I toil for seems a glittering lie!
There is no comfort for present need,
No guerdon promised for the future.

I shrink in terror from the endless task,
I look with horror on the barren land,
And ask, as only hopeless hearts can ask,
The meaning of my days to understand!

THE DONATION PARTY.

MISS MELISSA'S STORY.

"Of course we can't give our minister much of a salary, you know, Miss Harwood; but we've always calkilated to get a man whose heart wasn't set on filthy lucre, as the 'Postle says.

"I must own we hain't had much success, for, would you believe it? out of five candidates that preached here the year we built the church, not one was willin' to stay and do the Lord's work.

"Why, there's only about sixty families in our church, and it was settled that first winter that six dollars a family would be a fair tax, makin' nigh onto four hundred a year, you see; yet it's wonderful what trouble we've had to git a pastor.

"Brother Ralph thought that mebbe if we had a parsonage it would help us; so he and the other trustees bought that nice little cottage where Miss Gray used to live, with a whole rod of land belongin' to it; but, law! 'twun't of no use; none of 'em staid the year out; and I was clean discouraged.

"When Mr. Ormsby come, nigh on three years ago, he seemed more reasonable than the rest, though he asked if we couldn't furnish part of the parsonage for him, as they was only new beginners, and hadn't much housekeepin' stuff.

"Well, the ladies was so well pleased with him that they took right hold of the work (he was to come back in a fortnight) and got lots of things together.

"There was a handsome pincushion made for each of the bedrooms—there's three on 'em in the house—and half a dozen tidies for the parlor, and a case for his shavin' paper, and all sent in the first week.

"You've heard him preach, Miss Harwood, and you know how interestin' he was, and what a beautiful reader and singer too. Why, I declare I took real comfort goin' to church and sittin' under such preachin'; and so we all did, I'm sure.

"But I was tellin' you about what we gave him. Well, Deacon Stiles' daughter Sally made a drawin' of the church, and framed it in pine cones, to hang in Mr. Ormsby's study, and the deacon he sent us a cookin' stove out of his own kitchen. He'd just bought a new one for Miss Stiles, and he come over and put it up himself, which I thought was uncommon kind.

"Then we took up a contribution to buy some furniture, but ready money was skurse just then, so we only raised enough to git a pair of chiny vases and an inkstand.

"But Silas Hart, that sold 'em to us, was one of our members, so he threw in a chiny dog for the baby and a match box for the parson's wife.

"Miss Jones and Uncle Midian sent in a new painted bedstead and a kitchen table, and so I told Ralph I'd give 'em a couple of kitchen chairs and our cradle, the one we was both rocked in. So I did, and I pieced a real handsome little quilt for the cradle, a sunflower pattern, all out of spick and span new calico, too.

"Well, it's 'most too bad to tell, but Mandy Jones, who went to help Miss Ormsby git to rights, told me that she did act dreadful, and not a bit becomin' a minister's wife.

"She went all round the house lookin' as if she was ready to cry, and at last she sot down in the parlor on her trunk, and begun to laugh at the vases and the inkstand, and then wound up by findin' fault with the stove, which she said looked as if it came out of the ark.

"I've always thought she made her husband discontented, for Mr. Ormsby was such a meek, quiet, unselfish man that he never would have made any trouble, if she hadn't been always complainin' and puttin' him up to grumble.

"But I'm wanderin' off from my story—I started to tell you about the donation party. You see, the first year we got along splendid with it, and I must say I never saw a better tea table spread than we sot that night for Miss Ormsby.

"But that woman never could be satisfied, and she said afterward that it wouldn't take more than two such parties to ruin any family!

"It seems she found fault because we all staid to tea with 'em, just as if we hadn't a right to our tea after sendin' in all the victuals for it.

"But I don't know as Aunt Betsy did do exactly right, for she took Miss Ormsby's preserves to put on the table, and they was all eat that night, and I s'pose that put her out some.

"Well, as I was sayin', the second year come round, and it was read out in meetin' that the donation party would be given the next Friday.

"Mr. Ormsby read the notice, and then he looked all round and cleared his throat two or three times, as if he had somethin' particklar to say, but after waitin' a minute he changed his mind and sat down.

"I thought he acted kinder queer, but was quite taken up with noticin' Miss Ormsby. She got as red as could be, and when meetin' was dismissed she just hurried out as if she didn't want any one to speak to her.

"Well, Friday came, and by three o'clock we was mostly all at the parsonage. Mr. Ormsby looked dreadful sober, more as if it was a funeral than a merry-makin', I must say; but his wife was awful. She was just as huffy and short as she could be with every one, and she went and locked the study door and put the key in her pocket right before us all, as if she was afraid we'd touch some of Mr. Ormsby's papers or books.

"Bimeby we began to think about settin' the table; so Aunt Betsy, Mandy Jones and me went out into the kitchen to unpack the contributions. There was some pertaters and turnips (them we put in the boiler), a piece of corned beef, two or three biled hams, a pot of butter, some apple sass, and such a lot of biscuits it would have taken all night to count 'em.

"I began to be scart when we took out panful after panful of biscuit, and no cake to speak of. At last we come to Miss Jones' basket, and there we found 'lection cake, as well as a great batch of molasses cookies.

"I was glad enough I'd sent pound cake and crullers; but somehow when the table was ready, there was more biscuits on it than anything else, though we did the best we could.

"Mr. Johnson sent tea and coffee from his store, besides sugar and crackers; and Amos Hull he brought a bag of nuts and some apples for the young folks after supper, he said.

"There were so many there that we had to divide 'em into three lots, the dinin'-room bein' small; and it was 'most seven o'clock when they got through eatin'.

"Aunt Betsy stayed with me to clear up some; and I thought I never should get all the biscuits put away, for they 'most filled the pantry.

"For all there had been so many eaten, yet there was piles and piles left, and, as Aunt Betsy said, they wouldn't need to bake for a month to come.

"It happened so that I didn't go out much the week after the donation party, but, the second Sunday after, I started off good and early for church, and as I turned the corner by the parsonage, I saw something that 'most took my breath away. Every one of them sharp pointed pickets round the house and garden had a good biscuit stuck right atop of it! Yes, Miss Harwood, jest as sure as you live, there was Aunt Betsy's nice raised biscuit—I could tell hern by the shape—and Miss Hull's rusks, and Miss Stile's soda biscuit, and every one of 'em wasted in that shameful way.

"Well, I stood and looked—I hadn't the strength to move—and pretty soon some of the ladies came along and jined me; and there we all stood till the last bell begun to ring, talkin' the matter over, and feelin' pretty mad, I can tell you.

"Mr. Ormsby had a good sermon that day, but I could hardly hear a word, my mind was so full of the biscuits.

"Miss Ormsby warn't there, and as soon as the last hymn was sung, he got up and said that he had had a call from a church in the far West, and that he had made up his mind that it was his duty to accept it. He went on to say that he would like to go that same week, and then, without so much as tellin' us he was sorry to leave us, or offerin' to wait until we could get some one else, he gave the benediction and dismissed us.

"I can tell you there was talk enough when we got out that mornin', and some of the folks thought we ought to 'p'int a committee to ask Miss Ormsby about it, but brother Ralph said: 'No; if they was goin', let 'em go peaceable;' so they all agreed to say nothin' at all.

"We heard afterward, from little Johnny Hall, who was playin' near the parsonage late on Saturday afternoon, that Mr. Ormsby he brought the biscuits out in a big basket, and then Miss Ormsby she helped him to stick them on the pickets, and she laughed all the time as if it was a good joke.

"I don't want to judge anybody, but I never did think that woman was fit for a minister's wife, and I don't think so now.

"Well, they moved off, bag and baggage, on Wednesday of that week, and we've never heard from Mr. Ormsby since, and I don't know as we want to, seein' he hurt our feelin's so, though we've never found as good a preacher as he was, and never will."

And this was Miss Melissa's story.—*Harper's.*

A Heavy Cable.

The large chrome steel cable, called the "cradle cable," which is two and one-quarter inches in diameter, has been stretched across the East river between the bridge piers, making the sixth rope in the air. The cable is the first of a set of four, on which the five-foot bridges or cradles will rest, from which the workmen will construct the great cables. The cradle cable weighs seventeen tons, and is 3,700 feet long.

How a Newspaper is Stereotyped.

The "form" of type as set up by the compositor is oiled by means of a flannel covered roller; a wet sheet, consisting of several thicknesses of soft paper carefully pasted together, is then laid on the oiled face and covered with a blanket. The form thus covered is passed under rollers, which by their pressure force the face of the type into the paper in such a way as to make it a perfect mold or matrix of the form. Another sheet of paper is then pasted upon the back of the mold to strengthen it, and the form, with the soft paper still upon it, is placed upon a hot plate, covered with several folds of dry blanketing, and a press screwed down upon the top. In the space of two or three minutes the drying process is completed, and the mold lifts cleanly off. The edges are then trimmed, and the *papier-mache* matrix, pliant enough to be bent into a complete circle if need were, is laid face upward in a semi-circular casting box, having a core of the exact diameter of the impression cylinder of the press. Metal just hot enough to run, and so composed as to solidify rapidly, is poured into the mold, and on drawing the core a semi-circular casting of the page of type is upon it. A sharp tap or two brings it off, and it is then put under an ingeniously constructed circular saw, which cuts off the overflow metal gathered at the edges. It is next dipped in water to accelerate the cooling and harden it a little, and then fixed in a small double tooled lathe, a few revolutions of which finish the trimming of the edges, and cut the ledges, which are necessary to keep the "dogs" by which it is held in place on the impression cylinder "flush" with the surface. From this lathe the plate passes to a revolving planing machine made to fit it. In this it is placed face downward so that the inside of the plate is presented to the cutting tool by which it is "trued" so as to insure its having a dead bearing on the impression cylinder, for being placed on which it is now ready. Described in words, this process may perhaps seem somewhat complicated, but in practice it is extremely simple; and how speedy it is our readers may judge for themselves when we tell them that in the large newspaper offices the production of a plate from first to last is the work of only eight minutes. A practically unlimited number of plates can be cast from a single matrix, and by keeping it reprints can at any time be made without the trouble, expense, or delay of again setting up type. In conclusion, as bearing on the question of economy, we may point out that the plates, after doing their work for the day, are melted up again and recast, so that the same metal may be in use all the year round.

Literature as an Art.

Bayard Taylor, in his new lecture, "Literature as an Art," begins by deprecating the low state into which literature in the United States has fallen. The number of persons who bought and read our best authors was greater in 1860 than at the present time. This was due principally to the civil strife, which took the young men of the country to the battlefield. After the war had ceased the national excitement incident to it still continued. The time had arrived, however, when our literature was about to improve. He was particularly severe on that class of humorous newspaper writers who turned suffering and death to ghastly derision. The injury such writers caused was in exact proportion to their popularity. What loafing around a barroom was to the body such literature was to the mind. The speaker during his travels from New Hampshire to Nebraska, covering a period of six months, found, by statistics, that the author most read in this country was Mrs. Southworth. He was, however, satisfied that the lowest point in the demoralization of our literature had been reached and passed. Mr. Taylor contrasted the peculiarities of the average American and English orator. The former repeated, the latter stammered and hesitated. In his experience as a reporter, the only public man with whom he came in contact who spoke with precision was Daniel Webster. The American public was too lenient with the shortcomings of their public speakers. In ancient Athens a mispronunciation by an orator would cause his audience to rise. Language was the body of the thought. Superfluity was a too prevalent fault in our literature. A noble example in precision was set by Abraham Lincoln, who on a single sheet of foolscap wrote that Gettysburg address that will live forever. The first law of literature as an art was intelligent, coherent, logical thought. Literature is a distinct and positive art. Two most essential things in a composition were a proper beginning and a proper end. With those the writer or speaker might ramble between without detriment. Careful preparation was of vital importance. The eloquent speeches of Demosthenes, Cicero and in our own time of Webster, Calhoun, Clay and others were the productions of years of study and hard work. The lecturer was not surprised at Mr. Moody's great power over his hearers, because that gentleman, he understood, had spent years of toil in preparation for his duties.

Cardinal red and [illegible] are worn with black dresses.

Dio Lewis on Wholesome Food.

For breakfast—oat meal porridge, with milk and sugar; or graham mush, with a little syrup; or cracked wheat, with milk and sugar; or baked potatoes with bread and butter; or beefsteak or mutton chop, with baked potatoes and bread and butter. If you are thin and need fat use the first three; if you are too fat use the last named two. Drink cold water or a little weak coffee. Dinner—Beef or mutton, roasted or stewed, with any vegetable you may like (though tomatoes should be used sparingly), good bread and butter, and close the meal with a glass of weak lemonade. Eat no dessert unless it is a little fruit, and eat nothing more until the next morning. There is no rule in regard to diet, about which I am so fixed in my convictions as that nothing should be eaten after dinner, and I think that the dinner should be taken early in the day, not later, if it can be managed, than two o'clock. In regard to the precise hour of the dinner I am not so clear, though for myself, one o'clock is the best hour; but in reference to the omission of the third meal, I have, after long observation, no doubt whatever. Hundreds of people have come to me with indigestion, in some of its many forms, and have experienced such relief in a single week from omitting the supper that I have for a number of years depended upon this point in the diet as the best item in the prescriptions for indigestions. I have never met one person suffering from indigestion, who was not greatly relieved at once by omitting the third meal. Eat nothing between meals, not even an apple or peach. If you can eat fruit let it be with the breakfast or dinner. Cooked fruit is best for persons with weak digestion. I have met with hundreds of people who could digest a large beefsteak without a pang, but could not manage a single uncooked apple. I think certain dietectic reformers have somewhat overrated the value of fruit. Avoid cake, pie, all sweetmeats, nuts, raisins and candies. Manage your stomach as above, and at the end of ten years you will look back upon these table habits as the source of a great advantage and happiness. For thirty years I have been a constant and careful observer (I have no hobbies about diet), and in the light of my own experience and these long observations I assure you the table habits I advise are vital to health and happiness.

Property and Income.

It is a strange habit, that of estimating a man's property by a certain value set upon it, instead of by the income derived therefrom. A man's wealth consists rather in what his wealth brings in than in the wealth itself; for no prudent person ever thinks of living on his capital. Then one may be very rich in prospect, and very poor in fact, especially when one owns stocks or lands which he confidently believes will come up, but which have a provoking way of staying down. In a country like this, eminently a country of the future, thousands of our citizens have expectations that may be excellently based, and yet they may be unable to turn their expectations to any financial account. Who has not been acquainted with men reputed, and justly, to be worth several hundreds of thousands of dollars, who could not command a hundred dollars in cash! This class of men is very common in the West—peculiarly the land of the to be. Any one worth $20,000 or $25,000, with an income of $1,500, $1,200, or even $1,000, is better off, for all practical purposes, than he is with a vast but unproductive estate that is to yield a large revenue at some indefinite period. In the old world, where things are more settled than here, a man's wealth is measured by his income. He is always spoken of as having so many pounds, francs, lire, reals, marks or rubles a year; and from this, as the rate of interest fluctuates very little, his principal may be inferred. In the new world, on the contrary, we say that Mr. Jones or Mr. Brown is worth $50,000, $100,000 or $500,000, as the case may be. His worth may be in government bonds or valueless copper stocks, in stores or wild western lands, in dwellings or unimproved lots in some paper town, in national banknotes or other scrip. Since, for some mysterious reason, we all feel an interest in one another's financial affairs, whether they affect us or not, it is our interest to know what their interest is, and not their principal, that we may not form erroneous opinions of our neighbors.

What Next.

"What's this, mister!" said a countryman who was wandering through a jeweler's store, and as he spoke he rung a statue of Mercury with his horny knuckles. "That," said the attendant, "is Mercury," and he passed on to wait on a customer. The ruralist gazed for a moment with open mouth at the bronze representation of the messenger of the gods, and then beckoned to a companion at the other end of the store, to whom he said: "Jim, what do you suppose that figger is?" "I dunno," responded Jim, in turn giving it a resounding rap. "brunze, hain't it?" "No," said the other, "'taint; it's quicksilver." "What! the stuff they put into therm-meters? Wal, I am darned. What'l they do next!"

The M'Kean Miner.

H. F. Harbour - - Editor.

THURSDAY, NOV. 2, 1876.

Republican Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES,
OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER,
OF NEW YORK

FOR CONGRESSMAN,
JOHN I. MITCHELL,
FOR STATE SENATOR,
C. H. SEYMOUR,
FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
C. H. FOSTER,
FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGES,
F. N. BURNHAM,
C. M. SMITH,
FOR JURY COMMISSIONER,
J. E. B. WHITE.

No more funding of the public debt, if Tilden should unfortunately be elected. Those four thousand millions of rebel claims would be ordered to be paid, and foreign capitalists wouldn't invest in our bonds at any price.

F. N. Burnham was a gallant and faithful soldier, and is an upright, honest, conscientious christian gentleman. He is worthy and deserving of election. Let the better element of the voters see to it that he is elected, and we will have an Associate Judge who will neither be a laughing-stock or a cipher on the bench.

When W. S. Brownell was pleading for Republican votes five years ago it was with the assurance that he would never ask them again. He is now making the same pitiful appeal and undoubtedly with the same assurance. If he is elected this time, you may look for the same farce played over again in five years. Brownell is a model office-seeker. He never tires.

The proclamation of the President, and the order of the Secretary of War, mean just this: If the Democratic rebel cut-throats of the South will permit a peaceable election, all well enough. If they insist upon a bloody conflict, they can be accommodated. The country is done tolerating a state of war in the South, which only results in damage to one side. And the country will sustain both the President and the War Secretary.

It is perfectly clear now that if Gov. Tilden expected his Southern claims letter to start a reaction in his favor he has been disappointed. The only document which could produce that effect is one pledging him in favor of sound financial legislation; but he cannot write that, because he has already written himself down in favor of a repeal of the only step ever taken in that direction. The rag-baby is fastened to his neck and he can't shake it off.

Here is what ex Governor Perry, of South Carolina, a Tilden "reform" Democrat, said in a recent speech in that State:

And here I would appeal to my Democratic friends all over the State to stop all social intercourse with any man who is base enough to be a Radical. Let him feel by your conduct toward him, that the brand of infamy is on him and his children.

With these scornful and insulting words ringing in his ears, let any foreign-born citizen who wishes to think and act for himself vote for the perpetuation of the intolerance and bigotry of Southern Democracy, by voting for its Northern tools, if he can.

Tilden, in his plaintive cry from the last ditch, thinks he shall "deem it his duty" to veto the Southern claim bills that may be passed by a Confederate Congress. In like manner, not long ago, "he deemed it his duty," in his messages to the New York Legislature concerning the bill to compel specie payments in that State after January 1, 1876, and in his official action on it, to pledge himself solemnly to the maintenance of the Resumption Act of 1875. How faithfully he kept his pledge let the financial plank of the St. Louis platform, and Tilden's own letter of acceptance, answer!

It has been ascertained from an entirely trustworthy source that William E. Dodge has determined to vote the Republican ticket, State and national. Mr. Dodge, after some hesitation, has been induced by the alarming prospect of an almost unified delegation from the Southern States, in Congress, to support the Republican candidates.

Tilden Tricks in Pennsylvania.

Poor Shammy Tilden! His best laid plans to steal his way into the White House are all disclosed and thwarted as fast as the wily schemer and anxious seeker can concoct them. The stupendous frauds by which New York city was to be made to give an overwhelmingly dishonest vote for Tilden has been discovered in time to defeat it. And now the fraudulent schemes of the tricky railroad lawyer and stock speculator have been unearthed even in Pennsylvania. Thwarted apparently in his own State, he set his agents to work to steal the electoral vote of the grand old Republican State of Pennsylvania. The scheme consisted in the manufacture and distribution of thousands of bogus tax receipts to be used by fraudulent voters on election day in Philadelphia and other large cities. Through the vigilance of the Republicans of Philadelphia the villany was detected, and the Tilden agents arrested with 50,000 forged tax receipts in their possession! Several prominent leaders of the democracy of Philadelphia, with the notorious Sam. Josephs, one of the democratic candidates for the Legislature from that city, were also arrested and bound over for trial. Thus this scheme has also failed. But these developments show how desperate and unscrupulous are the Tilden managers, and it behooves Republicans to be vigilant and watchful everywhere.

We are told that a prominent young democratic politician of this borough, with more real than honesty or brains, has taken pains to assure several of his Irish-American friends that Gov. Hayes announces in his letter of acceptance the sentiment that "no foreigner should be allowed to vote in this country unless he has been a resident 21 years," and similar stuff. We presume the young man who is dealing in these statements has read Gov. Hayes' letter of acceptance, (at least he pretends to some reading and culture and should have read it) and if he has he knows, as does every intelligent man, that he lies very foolishly when he makes such statements. Murat Halstead, the editor of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, should be as good authority regarding the record and views of Gov. Hayes as our young friend, his calumniator. He is not a partizan, but he knows whereof he speaks when he says:

The attempt to identify Governor Hayes with Know-Nothingism or kindred alliances, is stupid. He was the avowed enemy of the organization in its palmiest days in Cincinnati, and has at all times shown as liberal a spirit to adopted citizens as any man in the United States. His appointments in Ohio have always included leading representatives of citizens of foreign birth.

H. V. Redfield is one of the correspondents of the Cincinnati *Commercial*. He is now writing to that paper from South Carolina. His sympathy for the Southern ex-rebels and his democracy we think will not be questioned by his friends and acquaintances in this place. But he is sent by his employers to South Carolina to give plain and unvarnished facts as he sees them, and we publish the following from one of his letters for the especial benefit of his friends here who do not believe, or pretend that they do not believe, that troops are necessary to insure a fair election in South Carolina. Here is what "Vic." says as an eye witness:

"There is no denying but what the whites have set out to carry this State according to the Mississippi plan. It is as plain to a man upon the ground as the light of the sun. They have determined to carry the election, and nothing but the presence of Federal troops will keep them from doing it, and they may do it anyway. I shall not be surprised whichever way this South Carolina election goes. While it is true that troops are necessary to secure every black man the right to vote as he pleases, it is not true that they 'intimidate' the Democrats or keep a single white man from exercising his right to vote. Not one. It is a great mistake to suppose such a thing. When I find an 'intimidated' white Democrat, I will let you know. Notwithstanding all the troops in this State—and more are coming every day and going into every county—you will find that the largest white vote ever polled will be cast one week from next Tuesday. And without troops, just as surely as the day rolled around the Democrats would have carried the State by a majority of from 20,000 to 40,000. Indeed, there would be no limit to their majority except that of population. Let President Grant have said 'hands off,' as he did in Mississippi, and they would have voted the blacks with all the ease that they did in Mississippi. Result, immense Democratic gains; a perfect tidal wave, in fact."

C. H. Foster's Accounts as Treasurer.

Certain enemies of C. H. Foster have been insinuating that his accounts as Treasurer of McKean county are not exactly straight. These baseless insinuations would have no weight with those who know him or are conversant with his discharge of the duties of Treasurer, and we have thought them hardly worth noticing. But lest there may be some who, being unacquainted with Mr. Foster or the facts in the case, may be made to believe the absurd falsehoods, we publish the following statement of the county Commissioners, one of them a democrat. It is a complete refutation of any and all falsehoods that may be circulated regarding the matter:

Whereas certain rumors are in circulation against the honesty and integrity of C. H. Foster in relation to his official acts as Treasurer of the county of McKean during his term of office or in his final settlement.

We the undersigned do hereby certify that we have examined the accounts of the said C. H. Foster, as Treasurer of said county, and that there is no money he has failed to honestly account for to the proper officers of said county, nor has he at any time refused to or neglected to pay over any and all moneys due said county from him, but has honestly and faithfully in all things pertaining to the office of Treasurer of said county, acted in good faith with said county and its officers.

C. SMITH,
JAMES BRODER,
Mck'n Co. Commissioners.

The Democratic party has disgraced itself quite enough by its sympathy with rebellion and with systematic assassination. But its conduct respecting the situation in South Carolina reflects blacker disgrace than ever upon it. Look at the facts! Three months ago it was not denied by Democratic journals that Gov. Chamberlain deserved the highest credit for resisting corruption in his own party. It was even proposed, by many of the ablest, to nominate him as the Democratic candidate. Now the Democratic party of South Carolina is organized to prevent his election by assassination and massacre, and Democratic journals at the North stoop to the infamy of asserting that the rifle clubs are merely "fighting corruption," and that it is an outrage to interfere with them!

This business is painfully simple. The United States has granted suffrage to the colored people. It is bound by the most sacred obligations to defend its citizens in the enjoyment of their constitutional rights. Those who shoot down citizens in order to prevent a free election are as truly rebels as those who fired upon Fort Sumpter, though infinitely meaner. And those who sympathize and apologize, and denounce the Government for interfering, are doing exactly what they did in 1861. They were both cowardly and disloyal then, and are the same to day.

The argument used by the supporters of Tilden in South Carolina is the rifle; in Massachusetts, reform. To convince the voter in Ohio the Democracy use documents; in Mississippi, derringers. In Indiana the cry is for Hendricks and more money; in North Carolina, for Vance and more shot guns. In Illinois doubtful supporters are sent newspapers. In Louisiana if a colored man does not vote for Tilden they shoot him. In Georgia if a poor man does not agree to vote as the chivalrous rebels want him, they starve him to death. Help on the work for Tilden, Assassination, and Reform!

A ballot for Hayes is a vote in favor of sound financial legislation, maintenance of the public credit, in pressing business stability and prosperity, civil service reform, a just and magnanimous but not subservient policy toward the South, and a preservation inviolate of all the results of the war of secession. A vote for Tilden is a vote in favor of uncertain and probably disastrous financial legislation, possible destruction of the public credit, disturbance and demoralization of business, filling the public service with new men and unscrupulous politicians, turning over the Government to the South, and virtual destruction of the right to conferred by the Constitutional Amendments. On one side there is nothing but safety; on the other there is nothing but risk.

If Gov. Tilden had spoken as concisely and as frankly on the financial question in his letter of acceptance as he has in this letter on Southern claims his party would not be in such a panic as it is to-day. The difference in the two letters is that in the latter he meant to say something, and in the former he meant to say nothing. He succeeded perfectly in both cases, but in one he was fearlessly honest and in the other cringingly dishonest.

Death-bed Repentance.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

"Whoever excuses, accuses." Nobody came to have Gov. Hayes promise that he will consent to the payment of rebel war claims. Everybody knows that he would not sign such a bill, and that his election involves the success of a party which would never pass such a bill. But Gov. Tilden recognizes the fact that his party cannot be trusted. When he thrusts into the canvass, at its very close, his pledge to veto such bills, he confesses that a Democratic Congress may reasonably be expected to pass them, and that our only hope, in event of Democratic success, would be in the firmness of Mr. Tilden—and in his living through his term. Has it come to this, then, that the honor of the nation, its hope of prosperity, its safety from bankruptcy, must all be staked upon the ability of one man to resist his party—and upon his ability to undergo safely now an amount of labor and anxiety a hundred fold greater than that to which he has more than once heretofore succumbed? Had we not better intrust power to a President who would not have to resist his party, and to a party which would not tempt or try to coerce its President?

Mr. Tilden not only arraigns his party; he accuses himself. Virtually he acknowledges that his career and record and party associations have not been such that, without formal pledge from him, men would feel sure that he would not consent to pay disloyal men for their losses in rebellion. Everybody knows that Gov. Hayes, a man who risked his own life in the suppression of rebellion, would do no such thing. Every body knows that a Republican Congress would never hunt for tricky devices for the payment of such claims by indirection. But Mr Tilden found it necessary to produce a speech which was never delivered, ten years after the war had ended, in order to prove that he had not sympathized with rebellion. He found it necessary to summon several quasional witnesses to prove that, though he allowed himself to appear as publicly responsible for the declaration that the war was a failure, he privately dissented. His associations have been with a party which leaned toward the South when the South was in rebellion. During many years, though that party has earned many defeats and lasting infamy by its subserviency to the South, Mr. Tilden has never ventured to oppose its will or protest against its conduct. Therefore he rightly judged that from him some pledge was necessary. The natural presumption, he virtually admits, was that his party would obey the demands of the South, and that he would obey his party, as usual. Therefore he rushes to the front, and promises that, in this one thing, if elected, he will not yield to his party.

Now, what is such a pledge worth? In the nature of the case, it smacks of death bed repentance. During all these years of civil war and reconstruction, when the very existence of the nation was at stake, Mr. Tilden never opposed his party. Even now, being candidate for the Presidency, he gives his promise only at the last moment, when defeat appears imminent. No such pledge appears in that elaborate letter of acceptance, which cost so many weeks of study. Only when it became apparent that Mr Tilden, as the servant of an odious party, itself the tool of a solid South, would be beaten, he volunteers his promise that in one thing he will not obey its orders. But are such pledges trustworthy? Let the history of Polk, Pierce, and Buchanan answer! Polk promised to resist the known desire of his party for the repeal of the Tariff of 1842. Pierce promised to resist the known disposition of his party to push slavery into the Territories. Buchanan promised that secession should have no countenance from him. Which prevailed—the men, or the party? Mr. Tilden has already betrayed, in this very campaign, that fatal submissiveness to the demands of party which robs his promise of value. No doubt he is sincere. So, no doubt, he was sincere when he proclaimed as his motto, "Specie resumption; "no step backward." Yet he has found a pretext for consenting to repeal of the Resumption act. Will he find no excuse for yielding once more?

He will not consent to pay "disloyal persons" for their losses. But the House insists that persons who have accepted amnesty are not disloyal. Will Mr. Tilden yield to the construction of his party? Suppose that the losses are adjudicated and assumed by the States, counties or towns, as Missouri has conditionally assumed responsibility for claims; the Democrats will insist that we have no right to refuse payment to a loyal State because it may have mistakenly paid some persons who were not loyal. Will Mr. Tilden yield to that view? Or suppose that the claims for losses incurred by disloyal persons are purchased and presented by loyal persons; may it not be urged that the Government ought not to deny them, being purchasers in good faith? There are a thousand ways in which the promise may be evaded. Mr. Tilden virtually confesses that his party will evade it if possible, and that he may reasonably be expected to yield to its demands. In he, having already yielded his convictions respecting resumption, more worthy of trust than Polk, or Pierce, or Buchanan? The answer is obvious. We have no business to stake the fate of the nation upon the fidelity of one man. We have no business to trust the power to one who acknowledges that his party will tempt or coerce him if it can. All danger on that score vanishes, if we elect Hayes and a Republican Congress. We have no right to trust the fate of the country to a candidate on the strength of his promise to resist his party, which he has never yet resisted.

Now and then a faint voice still pipes up that we want for the office of President a man of more experience in public affairs than Gov. Hayes, who has only been three times Governor of his State, member of Congress, and a fighting General. So in order to get a man of more experience, they propose to take Gov. Tilden, whose entire public service consists in having been once a member of the Assembly, a member of a Constitutional Convention, having served part of a single term as Governor, and having written or revised a great many Democratic platforms, including the one which declared the war of the Union a failure.

The view of the South Carolina question which is turning doubtful voters to the Republican side each day is thus forcibly expressed by the N. Y. *Independent*: "The kind of Democracy that will not respect the guaranteed rights of the voter, whether black or white, should be stamped into the dust. Gov. Tilden's alliance with it and dependence upon it show that he is the last man whom the people ought to trust. The fact that the Northern Democratic party is simply the tail-end of such a Democracy furnishes a most conclusive reason why every Northern State should repudiate the party. The time has come for the friends of equal rights to use plain language and face their foes with bold and determined action."

Now it is in order for Gov. Hendricks to define his position on the Southern claims. A great mass of the Democratic party hopes and believes that Gov. Tilden will not live to finish his term if elected. If there is any ground for such expectation the views of Gov. Hendricks are important.

It is suggested that the Cooper and Cary party has made a mistake in neglecting to issue a congratulatory address on the October elections. They are certainly entitled to the credit of electing Mr. B. J. Williams Governor of Indiana, and modesty should not keep them from claiming it.

Gov. Tilden must have been pretty badly scared or he never would have spoken so promptly and so briefly.

Notice.

To whom it may concern:

You are hereby notified that I have bought of Andrew Schleiff, of Sergeant township, the following articles, viz: One sewing machine, one crimping machine, one treeing machine, one hundred lasts, about fifteen sets patterns, and a lot of leather, all of which articles are now in the shoe shop now occupied by said Andrew Schleiff, at Clermont. All persons are hereby notified not to meddle with any of the above articles, as I have only left them with the said Andrew Schleiff for a time.

ANDREW REYNOLDS.

Clermont, Pa. Oct. 26, 1876.—42-3t

FINANCIAL STATEMENT of Sergeant School District from June 1st, 1875, to June 1st, 1876.

	Dr.	
Lawrence Boyer, Treasurer.		
Received from Co's com'rs	$800 00	
Received from State Treas.	624 23	
Received from Seated Duplicate	212 26	
Received from State Appropriation	27 90	
Total		$1664 19
Lawrence Boyer, Treasurer,	Cr.	
By Drafts	$980 75	
By Treasurer Percentage	19 61	
By Collector "	18 77	
By Exonerations	19 30	
By Amount charged over	4 85	
Total		$1664 19
Cash to balance		$621 73
Remaining in Treasury.		$621 73

Countersigned:
WM. T. TOTTEN, President.
JOHN HITTEMAN, Secretary.
Sergeant, McKean Co. Pa., Oct. 26, 1876.-3t

NEW TAILOR SHOP.

At Farmers Valley.

A Tumser, late of Smethport, has opened a New Tailor shop at Farmers Valley, near the depot. Patronage solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

12-51-1y A. TUMSER.

Platform Wagons.

I sell a wagon that is warranted. Should anything prove defective within one year from date of sale, caused by imperfect workmanship or material, the manufacturers will repair the same, or replace with new, *free of charge to the purchaser.* Try one.

C. M. COLEGROVE.
Colegrove, Pa.
40-6m

For Sale.

One Store with a dwelling house attached, for sale with the entire stock of goods, consisting of a general assortment of Groceries, Dry Goods, Notions &c. Has a pleasant location in the village of Kane. Also one House and Lot, Barn, &c., all of which will be sold at the most reasonable terms.

Enquire of or address
O. D. COLEMAN,
Kane, McKean Co., Pa.
Kane, August 10, 1876.—tf

Notice.

To whom it may concern:

You are hereby notified that we have bought one cow, one cook-stove one bureau, one table, one churn, of Michael Tracy, of Sergeant township, McKean Co. and all persons are notified not to meddle with them, as we have only left them with the said Michael Tracy for a time.

HAMLIN & TOWNSEND
Clermont, Pa. Oct. 10, 1876. 40-3t

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, In and by the thirteenth section of the Act of General Assembly of Pennsylvania, passed July 2, 1839, entitled "An act relating to the elections in this Commonwealth." It is enjoined on the Sheriff of every county to give notice of such elections to be held, and enumerate the offices of such elections to be elected: In pursuance such notice what officers are to be elected: In pursuance thereof, I C. S. KING, Sheriff of the county of McKean, do therefore make known and give this public notice to the electors of said county of McKean, that a General Election will be held in said county of the FIRST TUESDAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, being the seventh day of the month, in the several election districts aforesaid.

And as directed by the thirteenth section of the act of July 1839, I hereby give notice that every person (excepting the Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or other, or a subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or Common Council of any city or Commissioners of any incorporated district is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any such election, is duly qualified to vote at any election by the people of the State, in the district in which he may offer to vote, and that he has resided in the State one year (or if having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.

Third—He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

Fourth—If twenty-two years of age, or upward he shall have paid within two years a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election.

SECTION 3. Electors shall in all cases except treason, felony and breach or surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance on elections, and in going to and returning therefrom.

WHEREAS, The fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States is as follows:

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State by reason of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

SECTION 2. That Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

AND WHEREAS, The Congress of the United States, on the 31st of March, 1870, passed an act entitled "An act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States, to vote in the several States of the Union, and for other purposes," the first and second sections of which are as follows:

BE IT ENACTED, &c., That all citizens of the United States who are or shall be otherwise qualified to vote at any election by the people of any State, territory, district, city county, parish, township, school district, municipality, or other territorial subdivision, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections without distinction of color, race, or previous condition of servitude; and constitution, law custom usage or regulation of any State or territory, or by or under its authority, to the contrary, notwithstanding.

SECTION 2. And be it further enacted, That if, by or under the constitution of laws of any State, or the laws of any territory, an act is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and by such constitution or laws persons or officers are or shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisite or to become qualified to vote it shall be the duty of every such person and officer to give all citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisite and to become qualified to vote without distinction of race, color or previous condition of servitude; and if any such persons or officers shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section, he shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action of the case, with full costs on such allowance for council fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also for every such offence be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and shall on conviction thereof be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or to be imprisoned not less than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

And whereas, It is declared by the second section of the VI article of the Constitution of the United States, that "This Constitution and the laws of the United States shall be made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary, notwithstanding."

I also make known the following provisions of the Constitution of Pennsylvania:

ARTICLE VIII.

Suffrage and Election.

Also, the following sections of an act entitled, "A further supplement to the act regulating elections in this Commonwealth," approved the 30th day of January, 1874:

SECTION 4. On the petition of five or more citizens of any election district, setting forth that the appointment of any overseers is a reasonable precaution to secure the purity and fairness of the election in said district, it shall be the duty of the Court of Common Pleas of the proper county, at the time next occurring, to appoint two judicious, sober and intelligent citizens of the said district belonging to different political parties, overseers of election to supervise the said election and the making of election officers thereof, and to make reports of the same as they may be required by such court. said overseers shall be persons qualified to serve upon election boards and shall have the right to be present with the officers of such election during the whole time the same is held, the votes counted, and the return made out and signed by the election officers, to keep a list of the voters, if they see proper; to challenge any person offering to vote, and interrogate him and his witnesses under oath, in regard to his right of suffrage as said election, and to examine his papers produced; and said officers of said election are required to afford to said overseers so selected and appointed every convenience and facility for the discharge of their duties, and if said election officers shall refuse to permit said overseers to be present, and perform their duties as aforesaid, such officer or officers shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both in the discretion of the court; or if the overseers shall be driven away from the polls by violence or intimidation, all the votes polls in such election district may be rejected by proper tribunal trying a contest under said election law, or a part or portion of such votes aforesaid may be counted, as such tribunal may deem necessary to a just and proper disposition of the case.

SECTION 5. At the opening of the polls at all elections it shall be the duty of the judges of election for their respective districts it shall be to have in custody the register of voters and to make the entries hereinafter required by law; and it shall be the duty of the other of said inspectors to receive and number the ballots presented at said election.

SECTION 6. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot; every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order in which it shall be received, and the number recorded by the clerks on the list of voters opposite the name of the elector from whom received. And any voter voting two or more tickets, the several tickets so voted shall each be numbered with the number corresponding with the number to the name of the person voting such tickets to be written thereon, his ticket or cause the same to be written thereon, and attested by a citizen of the district. In addition to the oath now prescribed by law to be taken and subscribed by election officers: they shall severally be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector may have voted, unless required to do so as a witness in a judicial proceeding. All judges, inspectors, clerks and overseers of any election hereby ordered shall, before entering upon the duties be duly sworn or affirmed in the presence of each other. The judges shall be sworn by the minority inspector, if there shall be such minority inspector, and in case there be no minority inspector then by a justice of the peace or alderman, and the inspector, overseers and clerks shall be sworn by the judges. Certificates of such swearing or affirming shall be duly made out and signed by the officer so sworn, and attested by the officer who administered the oath. If any judge or minority inspector refuses or fails to serve, the officers of election in the manner required by this act, or if any officer of election shall not without being first duly sworn, or if any officer of election shall sign the form of an oath without being duly sworn, or if any judge or minority inspector shall certify that any officer was sworn when he was not, it shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, the officer or officers so offending shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both at their discretion of the court.

SECTION 10. On the day of election all persons whose name shall appear on the registry of voters, and who claims the right to vote at said election, shall produce at least one qualified voter of the district as a witness to the residence of the claimant in the district in which he claims to be a voter, for the period of at least two months immediately preceding said election which witness shall be sworn or affirmed and subscribe a printed affidavit, stating in the best of his knowledge and belief, when and where he was born; that he has been a citizen of the United States for one month, and of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania one year, or if formerly a qualified elector or a native born citizen thereof, and has removed therefrom and returned, that he has resided therein six months next preceding said election; that he has resided in the district in which he claims to be a voter for the period of at least two months immediately preceding said election; that he has not voted at said election; that he has not paid within two years, which was assessed within one year, and at least one month before the election. The said affidavit shall also state when, where and by what name he was assessed, and when and to whom he paid the last tax assessed and whether he has received a receipt therefor or not. The said affidavit shall be prepared by the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, and shall be printed on good paper, and in such form as to be conveniently folded, and shall be furnished by him to the applicants for the same, and no other affidavit shall be used. The said affidavit shall also state whether he is a naturalized citizen, and if so, when, where and by what court he was naturalized, and produce his certificate of naturalization, or satisfactory evidence of the same, and the affidavit shall also state whether he is a married or single man, and if married his wife's name, and if single, the name of his parent with whom he resided, and if a minor, whether such parent is living or dead. The said affidavit shall also state that he has not received any money or other thing, nor is he under the promise of receiving any money or other thing, nor has he made any bet or wager, the decision of which depends on the result of the election, and that he has not been employed by any person or persons to influence his vote, or to procure the vote of any other person at said election, and that he has not been guilty of any fraud or violence in connection with said election, and that he has not been guilty of any misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the court, but the fine shall not exceed five hundred dollars in each case, nor the imprisonment one year. The like punishment shall be inflicted on conviction, on the officers of election, who shall neglect or refuse to make, or cause to be made, the endorsement required as aforesaid on said naturalization certificate.

SECTION 11. If any election officer shall refuse or neglect to require such proof of the right of suffrage as is prescribed by the law, this or the laws to which this is a supplement, from any person offering to vote whose name is not on the list of assessed voters, or whose right to vote is challenged by any qualified voter present, and shall admit such person to vote without requiring such proof, every person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction he guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be sentenced for every such offence to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment not more than one year, or both at the discretion of the court.

SECTION 12. As soon as the polls shall close, the officers of the election shall proceed to count all the votes cast for each candidate voted for, and make a full return of the same in triplicate and make a full return of the same in triplicate with a return of the whole in addition, in all of which the votes received by each candidate shall be given after his or her name, first in words and then in figures, and shall be signed by all of said officers and certified by overseers if present, if not so certified, the cause why, and any officer refusing to sign, and to certify on each of the returns his or their reasons for not certifying them. The vote, as soon as counted, shall also be publicly and fully declared from the window to the citizens present, and a brief statement of the votes received in each candidate shall be made and signed by the election officers as soon as the vote is counted, and the same shall be immediately posted upon the door of the election house for the information of the public. The triplicate returns shall be then closed in envelopes and sealed in presence of the officers, and one envelope with the sealed certificate thereof given to the judge, which shall contain one list of voters, tally paper and oaths of officers, and another of said envelopes shall be given to the minority inspector, and within twelve hours after the election the remaining envelope shall be delivered by the judges having charge of the same to the Prothonotary's office or within twenty-four hours if their residence be in a town or village or city, upon the line of a railroad leading to the county seat, shall before two o'clock post meridian of the day after the election, and all other judges shall before 12 o'clock meridian of the second day after the election, deliver said return sheet to the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of the county, which said return sheet shall be filed, and the day and hour of filing marked thereon, and shall be preserved by the Prothonotary for public inspection.

SECTION 13. The compensation provided for by this act shall be in addition to all other compensation now provided by law, but no officers are compensated by existing laws.—Whenever a place has been or shall be provided by the authority of any city, county, township or borough for the safe keeping of the ballot box, the judge and minority inspector shall, after the election shall be finished, seal the ballot box or boxes containing the tickets, and the ballot box or boxes containing the lists of voters and other papers, have been securely bound with tape and sealed, and the signature of the judge and inspectors affixed thereto in such a manner as to prevent the same from being opened without breaking the seals together with the return of the election officers, to the mayor and recorder of such city, or in counties, townships or boroughs to such person or persons as the court of Common Pleas of the proper county may designate at the place provided to be kept and keep the same to answer the call of any court or tribunal authorized to try the merits of such election. Whereupon the election officers of any election district shall require the election boxes of such district to hold any election which by law there are or shall be required to be held, they shall keep the same securely in their possession without opening, until the morning of such election, and until they shall be severally sworn or affirmed not to disclose the vote of any elector who may have voted, unless required to do so as a witness in a judicial proceeding, and after being so sworn or affirmed they shall open the said boxes and or affirmed they shall open the said boxes and proceed to count the votes polled therein before proceedings to hold such election.

Also Section 3 of the act approved the 18th day of February, 1874:

SECTION 3. In all elections hereafter the certificate of naturalization, if genuine, shall be conclusive evidence of the facts therein stated, and where the persons offering to vote claims the right of payment of tax, the receipt for such tax, if signed by the proper officer, shall be the evidence thereof if such persons does not produce such receipt then the payment of the tax may be proved by the oath of such person, or other evidence, stating when, where and to whom such tax was paid.

The qualified electors of the county of McKean will hold their elections in the several districts as follows:

The township of Annin at the river school house.

The borough of Smethport at the Court House in Smethport.

The borough of Bradford at the school house in Bradford village.

The township of Bradford at the school house in Tarport.

The township of Ceres at house of E. J. Barber.

The township of Corydon at Coffee Run school house.

The township of Eldred at Eldred hotel.

The township of Hamilton at school house near J. E. B. White's.

The township of Hamilton at the school house near Isaiah Morrison's.

The township of Keating at the Court House in Smethport.

The township of Liberty at hotel of Mrs. Sallie Palmer.

The township of Lafayette in school house at Lafayette corners.

The township of Norwich at the house of C. R. Burdick.

The township of Otto in the school house at Dukes Centre.

The township of Sergeant at what is known as the "old school house."

The township of Wetmore at school house in the village of Kane.

At all elections hereafter held under the laws of this Commonwealth, the polls shall be opened at 7 o'clock a. m., and closed at 7 o'clock p. m.

At which time and place the qualified electors as aforesaid will vote by ballot for:

Twenty-nine persons for Presidential Electors.

One person for Representative in Congress.
One person for State Senator.
One person for Assembly man.
Two persons for Associate Judges.
One person for Jury Commissioner.
One person for Coroner.

Given under my hand and seal at Smethport this second day of October A. D 1876, and in the one hundredth year of the Independence of the United States.

SEAL. C. S. KING, Sheriff.

LOCAL MATTERS.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The subscription price of the Miner is $1.50 per year, or $1.50 if paid in advance. Subscribers wishing the paper at $1.50 must pay in advance, or within three months after the expiration of their subscription.

Churches.

METHODIST—J. C. WARTHMAN, pastor. Sabbath School every Sabbath at 9 a. m., and Preaching at 10½ a. m. Class Meeting at 2½ p. m. Prayer Meetings on Tuesday and Thursday evenings at 7½ p. m.

Preaching at Norwich at 2 p. m., and at Clermont at 6 p. m., every other Sabbath. Also Preaching at Cole Creek at 2 p. m. every alternate Sabbath.

BAPTIST—O. J. MOSS, pastor. Services Sunday at 10½ a. m., and at 7½ p. m. Sunday School immediately after the morning service. Prayer meeting once in two weeks at the Harmer school house.

EPISCOPAL—H. Q. MILLER, Rector. Services on the 1st and 3d Sunday of each month at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sabbath School at 9 a. m.

WANTED.—To rent to a small family a four room house in this borough. Possession given on or after Nov. 10. For particulars call at this office.

—Volume 14, Number 1.

—Coal has taken another skip upward.

—Tom. Miller's new brick building is going up with a rush.

—Now is a good time to subscribe for the MINER, and commence with the volume.

—Charley Jones, the valiant hunter of McKean county, killed a white deer a few days ago.

—Thanksgiving Day comes on the 30th of this month, by recommendation of the President.

—J. T. Reilly, of the firm of McCoy & Reilly, starts for New York this week to continue his medical studies.

—We regret to learn that Mrs. J. H. Chadwick is very ill. Dr. D. V. Cranmore has the case in charge.

—Henry Rogers, of Washington, has been spending a few days with his brother L. Rogers, of this place.

—One of the injured persons at the Kane explosion—the conductor of the train—died in a few hours after.

—Hon. Jno. J. Mitchell made many friends in McKean this week. He is every inch an honest, whole souled man.

—Every Republican in McKean County should consider himself a committee of one to get out the full Republican vote on the 7th of November.

—One of the noticeable features of the present campaign is the excellent music furnished by the Smethport Cornet Band. The boys have done good service

—The Republican votes in Tioga county will be increased from three to five hundred by the nomination of Mitchell. So say those who ought to know.

—Political meetings and demonstrations are all right and good things in their way, but it is the voting that counts. Turn out to the polls, and see that your Republican neighbor goes with you.

—The Pennsylvania railroad has for the last five or six weeks averaged 15,000 passengers daily to and from the Centennial. Last week the average was 25,000. During this time not a single passenger has been injured.

—There is a stringent law against hunting on Sunday, yet we know of some parties not a thousand miles from Smethport who seem to have no regard for the laws of God or man in that respect. They should at least respect the rules of common decency.

—Tilden asks us to accept his promise that he will veto bills passed to pay rebel claims, and seems to hope that the country will take his word. Why the whole campaign has been consumed in successfully proving that Tilden's OATH is not to be believed. Too cheeky, Samuel!

—The Baldwin Locomotive Works recently celebrated the completion since 1831 of its four thousandth locomotive. Calling these great machines worth on an average $12,000 each at the time they were made, there is a grand total of $48,000,000 earned in this one establishment by the manufacture of locomotives alone.

—The subscription of a large number of our subscribers expires with the present number. To all such we have mailed postal cards notifying them of that fact, that they may save half a dollar by paying their subscription in advance. We hope all our friends who intend to journey with us another year will pay their passage in advance, for we shall need the money to keep the ship in good shape for the voyage.

—We have heard it stated in positive terms that the Superintendent of the Buffalo Coal Company has notified the employees at Clermont that they must vote for Tilden or quit work. We have no authoritative information in regard to the matter, but we are free to say that we do not believe the rumor. Such an order would be in perfect accordance with democratic policy, but as a matter of justice to Superintendent Macfarlane we will say that we have a too favorable opinion of his good sense, fairness, and honor to believe him capable of stooping to an act so mean and abhorrent to all high minded and honorable men.

—When Gov. Tilden goes through the ceremony of introduction, says the New-York correspondent of the Boston Advertiser, he steps forward in a jerky, quick manner, holding the elbow of his extended arm close to his side, puts his hand, which has about as much vitality and warmth in it as a dead frog, for a moment into the hand of the visitor, and then whirls about and whispers to the friend who happens to be nearest. He repeats this curious performance at every introduction, and never says anything but the barest word of salutation to the visitor. He whispers, whispers, whispers from morning till night, and thus studiously impresses upon the minds of observers that he is "sly, Sir, devilish sly!"—Lively but not exactly like-like.

The Meetings of Tuesday.

The citizens of Smethport, irrespective of party, have reason to be proud of the meeting of Tuesday afternoon and evening. It was not intended to be a mass-meeting in the general acceptance of the term, yet the citizens of the borough and surrounding country turned out in force and filled the Court House both afternoon and evening.

The afternoon meeting was organized by the election of the following officers:

President—L. Rogers.

Vice Presidents—Baker Still, Z. W. Fisher, B. C. Corwin, Arthur Young and H. W. Burlingame.

Secretary—H. F. Barbour.

The President opened the meeting by a few stirring remarks and a still more stirring song, assisted in the chorus by the entire audience, and then introduced Mr. Chas. Swayne, of Philadelphia. The speaker prefaced his speech with a graphic description of the unmanly and insulting behavior of the rum democracy of Clermont at a meeting held there the evening previous. He said the speakers were hooted and howled at, with insulting language and vile epithets, because they were republicans. It was certainly a fine example of the democratic spirit of intolerant proscription of free speech wherever they happen to be in the majority. The men who created the disturbances no doubt supposed they were doing noble service to the democratic cause and were pleasing their leaders. Very likely they were. Mr Swayne devoted the major portion of his remarks to the investigation of the matter of Southern claims, which the democratic press have assailed, but which Mr. Tilden acknowledges by his letter to be a dangerous issue. By reference to the original "claims" presented at the last Congress and now on file awaiting action, he proved conclusively the enormity of the contemplated raids upon the Treasury in payment to rebels for the damage done by our soldiers in the process of whipping them, the payment of which is confidently expected in the event of Tilden's election, his weak promise to the contrary notwithstanding. He was frequently interrupted with cheers in the course of his remarks.

Hon. John J. Mitchell, our candidate for Congress, was then introduced to the audience by the President. It was his first appearance before a McKean county audience, yet the hearty and enthusiastic reception with which he was greeted assured him in advance of their high confidence and esteem. He assured his friends that he was a Republican by education and conviction, that he thoroughly endorsed and believed in the advanced principles of the Republican party, and if elected to the high and responsible office for which he was a candidate would strive to the best of his ability to serve his district faithfully and unflinchingly support and advance Republican principles and policy in the halls of Congress. Taking as a text the assertion in the Democratic platform that "Reform is necessary to secure a sound currency," he demonstrated to a certainty the weakness of the "financial wisdom" of Tilden and his party. His address was sound, argumentative and convincing, and could not but carry conviction to the heart of every intelligent hearer. At the close of his remarks the meeting adjourned with three rousing cheers for Hayes and Wheeler and the whole ticket and a stirring piece of music by the Band.

THE EVENING MEETING

Was more largely attended even than in the afternoon, the Court House being crowded to overflowing. Robt. H. Rose was made President of the meeting, and after thanking the meeting for the honor conferred proceeded in a few well chosen remarks to do himself additional honor in one of the most brilliant and happy efforts of his life in the way of a public address. He fairly outdid himself, the only regret of the audience being the brevity of his remarks.

Hon. Wallace W. Brown was then introduced. Nearly all the audience had heard Wallace speak before, and expected a good address. They were not disappointed. He talked to them as one friend would talk to another. He showed them the spirit and animus of the democratic party in the light of history and the utterances of its prominent leaders from Jefferson down (and it is a long way down) to Tilden. He showed them that the subjectless and dangerous democratic doctrine of States rights, promulgated in 1798 and advocated to-day by Samuel Tilden, was the cause of the war, and was prolific of new dangers so long as it was upheld. His address was logical, forcible and candid, and entirely free from anything that would offend the most partisan. It was one of Wallace's best efforts, and we are sure will do much good.

Maj. Frank Bell closed the evening speaking with an earnest and impassioned appeal to his old comrades in arms to vote as they shot, and not to desert to the enemy. Portions of his address were replete with eloquent pathos, showing that the entire heart of the speaker was in his subject.

With another song by Mr. Rogers, sung by the band, and three cheers for our candidates, the audience dispersed satisfied that they had put in a good days work for the cause of Republicanism, Liberty and the Union.

TARPORT.—A plan for building an Oil Exchange at Tarport is matured, and work is actually begun. The structure is to be 28x50 feet, two stories in hight, and will be substantially built, and fitted up expressly for the use of the oil men who make this point their head-quarters. The first floor will be used for offices, and the second for sleeping rooms, a club room, and other convenient purposes. The foundations are being prepared, and it is calculated that the building will be ready for occupancy within a month.—Era.

Volume XIV.

With this number commences a new volume of the MINER. We have not the space or time to say all we would like to at the opening of our new year. We wish to express our heartfelt thanks to all our friends, subscribers, advertisers and well wishers, who by words of commendation and encouragement, as well as more substantial aid have lightened and sweetened the labors of the past year. It has been our only endeavor since our connection with the MINER to make it a first class local and family journal. While we are painfully aware wherein we have failed, the measure of success has been sufficient to encourage us to renewed efforts in the future.

PERSONAL.—A Correspondent from Bradford, writing to the Titusville Courier, among other things, says:

The strangest thing of the whole matter is, that it requires such a diversity of trades and professions to drill an oil well and get the oil to market. Not the least among them is the tank gunger. This is an important part of the business, and requires a man of a superior mathematical education and we are pleased to state that we have such a man among us. Mr. A. L. Hughes, of the firm of Cook & Hughes, of Tidioute, has been here since oil was first discovered, and has furnished the gauges, not only for the producers but also for the pipe-lines, and his gauge has become the standard of all parties. The business has increased to such an extent that Mr. Hughes is obliged to keep an assistant, a Mr. King, one of the finest mathematicians in the country, and both are kept busy all the time with the gauges: the seller is satisfied that he gets pay for all the oil he sells and the buyer is as well satisfied that he gets all the oil he pays for. I was not aware of the immensity and the necessity of this branch of the business until I came here.

The "Mr. King" referred to above is Mr. Frank King, of this borough. He is not only "one of the finest mathematicians in this country," but is a superior accountant and book-keeper. We are glad he is in a situation where excellent abilities are thoroughly appreciated.

—Mr. Tilden is sometimes spoken of by injudicious friends as a great lawyer, whose learning and experience in the law eminently fit him for the Presidency. Will any of these friends point out a single instance of Mr. Tilden's having argued a constitutional question in the United States Supreme Court, in the Courts of his own State, or those of any other? Is it not rather as a stock speculator than as a lawyer, that he has gained his wealth?

—The prop'r of James' Cough Pills prepares James' Active Cathartic, Anti-Bilious and James' Mild Cathartic, Anti Dyspeptic Pills. The former is well adapted to all cases when an active, thorough, anti-bilious medicine is needed, and the latter, mild in its operation, is best for feeble constitutions and children, will cure chronic, habitual constipation of the bowels and dyspepsia.

—The Syndicate engaged in placing the four and a half per cent loan is composed of four members—Drexel, Morgan & Co., Morton, Bliss & Co., J. & W. Seligman, and August Belmont. Three of these believe the election of Gov. Tilden would put a stop to the loan, and earnestly advocate Hayes and Wheeler. They are backed up by such capitalists and men of financial authority as Moses Taylor, James Lenox, John Jacob Astor, Marshall O. Roberts, Isaac N. Phelps, William E. Dodge, and John A. Stewart.

—The flattering reception accorded to Hon. W. W Brown on Tuesday by his old friends in this vicinity showed that absence has by no means lessened the respect and esteem in which he was always held while a resident of Smethport, and the earnest attention given to his address by men of all parties proved that he had lost none of his old time power as a speaker.

—Every member of the Smethport Cornet Band will vote for Hayes and Wheeler, yet they are not so foolish as to refuse to play a few tunes over the grave of democracy when they are paid liberally for it.

—The Republican County Committee feel very grateful to a few of the kind hearted democrats of Bradford who contributed so liberally toward paying the expenses of the Smethport Band at the Republican meeting in that place yesterday.

—The Eldred Tilden and Hendricks Club seems to think that the N. Y. Times, the Ocean Times, and the MINER are very "spicy" sheets. We congratulate the two Times upon being named in such honorable connection. No higher compliment could be paid the three papers than the denunciation of the aforesaid club.

—The horrid vision of a competitor has banished the dreams of the lonely democratic candidate for sheriff for several days past. Rest easy, George, it's only a creature of imagination. You have all the honors of the race to yourself.

—The sickness of family friends has taken Mr. Foster, our candidate for Assembly, out of the county much of the time during the past few weeks, meanwhile Davis has been riding the county night and day, and has not left a stone unturned to gain votes. But Foster will be elected. McKean cannot afford to be represented by a man who does not and cannot represent either her intelligence or interests.

—We wish to make an apology to our readers who are not particularly interested in political matters for the lack of local and general news. It is the last time for another year that we shall give them cause to complain on that score. Those of our advertisers who have been crowded out for the past two weeks shall not lose anything by their forbearance.

—There will be Episcopal service at the Court House next Sunday, the 5th inst.

Republicans, Beware!

The latest Tilden trick is the scheme to induce Republicans to vote the Cooper ticket. A Tilden agent, under the guise of a Cooper advocate, is now working in this county, and trying to corrupt Republicans. A prominent democrat of this borough has admitted that "he was not sent here to hurt the democratic party." Do not be deceived by him. Every Democrat will vote straight, and every Republican who votes the Cooper ticket is voting for Sam. Tilden. Do not let this blatant demagogue pull the wool over your eyes. A vote for Cooper is a vote for Tilden.

BUSTED COOPER.—The greenback champion who was sent up here from Williamsport to work for Tilden under the pretense of advocating the Cooper movement, left Smethport a sadder if not a wiser man. After his "speech" in the Court House, he undertook, we are told, to inflate his volume of currency by engaging in a little game of "draw" with some of the "village boys." The result was so stringent a contraction of his medium of exchange that he could easily have resumed on a very limited specie reserve. One of the boys was kind enough to loan him enough legal tender to pay his fare back to Williamsport, where he will do well to remain in the future.

A Card.

TO THE AMERICAN PUBLIC.

For many years we have made two medicines suited to the ailments of a vast class of sufferers. Thousands of cures have been made by them, and, in fact, the word failure could never be coupled with them But within the last two years counterfeits of our medicines have sprung up, dangerous in their close imitation of our Trade Mark. To secure the people we have placed upon each genuine box of Holloway's Pills and Holloway's Ointment the fac similie of the signature of our Agent, Mr. Jos. Haydock. We shall relentlessly pursue any one who imitates this with the utmost vigor of the law. We most earnestly beg that the great mass of the American people will aid us in our efforts to protect their health, and help us in our task of bringing these most unprincipled men to the bar of justice. Uniformly refuse to purchase Medicines purporting to be ours unless Mr Jos. Haydock's signature is attached to each Box of Pills or Pot of Ointment and the end will soon be reached.

The public's obedient servants.

HOLLOWAY & CO.

44-tf

DISEASES OF MEN.

OBSTACLES TO MARRIAGE. HAPPY RELIEF to Young Men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and circulars sent free in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, 419 North 9th St. Philadelphia, Pa. An Institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill.—viii-xxi-1y.

McKEAN & BUFFALO R. R.

Takes effect Oct. 10 1876.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Coal.	Mail.	Local.
Clermont	6.00 p m	1.15 p m	7.50 a m
Wernwag		1.25	8 00
Hamlin		1.37	8.12
Colegrove		1.42	8.17
Crosby		1.46	8 21
Smethport	6.53	2.03	8.45
Farmers Va.		2.15	8 59
Frisbees		2.26	9.11
Larrabees	7.25 p m	2.45 p m	9 20 a m

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Coal.	Local.
Larrabees	11.20 a m	6.00 a m	4.05 p m
Frisbees	11.26		4.13
Farmers Val.	11.36		4.23
Smethport	11.50	6.39	4.28
Crosby	12-05		4.54
Colegrove	12.09		4.58
Hamlin	12.13		5.02
Wernwag	12.28		5.18
Clermont	12.40 p m	7.25 a m	5.30 p m

S. V. GODDEN, Supt.

BUFFALO, NEW YORK & PHILA. R'y

Takes effect July 3, 1876.

Going South.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Express.	Accom.
Buffalo	7.25 a m	5.15 p m	8.30 a m
Olean	10 31	8.36	4.35
Eldred	11.11	9.10	
Larabees	11 14	9.27	6.45
Pt. Allegany	11.33	9.55	
Emporium	12.40	11.00	

Going North.

STATIONS.	Express.	Express.	Accom.
Emporium	3.30 a m	1.45 p m	
P't Allegany	4.30	2.50	
Larabees	4.54	3.15	6.50 a m
Eldred			
Olean	5.47	4.10	6.26
Buffalo	9.00	7.20	2 50

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, JULY 2, 1876, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

NIAGARA EXPRESS leaves	Renovo	4.20 p. m
" " "	Driftwood	6.27 p. m
" " "	Emporium	6.30 p. m
" " "	St. Marys	7.21 p. m
" " "	arr. at Kane	9.05 p. m
ERIE MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	11.05 a. m
" " "	Renovo	11.00 a. m
" " "	Emporium	12.55 p. m
" " "	St. Marys	1.45 p. m
" " "	Kane	3.30 p. m
" " arr. at Erie		7.35 p. m
ERIE EXPRESS leaves	Renovo	3.10 a. m
" " "	Driftwood	7.07 a. m
" " "	Emporium	8.40 a. m
" " "	St. Marys	4.36 a. m
" " "	Kane	6.20 a. m
" " arr. at Erie		10.30 a. m

EASTWARD.

DAY EXPRESS leaves	Kane	6.05 a. m
" " "	St. Marys	7.25 a. m
" " "	Emporium	8.10 a. m
" " "	Driftwood	9.50 a. m
" " "	Renovo	10.10 a. m
ERIE MAIL leaves	Erie	11 20 a. m
" " "	Kane	4.15 p. m
" " "	St. Marys	5.37 p. m
" " "	Emporium	6.30 p. m
" " "	Renovo	8.25 p. m
" " arr. at Philadelphia		6.50 a. m
PHILAD'A EXPRESS leaves	Erie	6.10 p. m
" " "	Kane	9.40 p. m
" " "	St. Marys	10.48 p. m
" " "	Emporium	11.30 p. m
" " "	Driftwood	12 07 a. m
" " "	Renovo	1.10 a. m

Day Express and Niagara Express connect east and west with Low Grade Division, and Niagara Express connects west with B. N. Y. & P. R. R.

Wm. A. BALDWIN.
Gn'l Supt.

Orphan's Court Sale.

IN RE the estate of JOHN F. FENTON dec'd:

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of Orphan's Court held in and for the county of McKean on the 27th day of Sept. 1876, I, the undersigned guardian of the minor heirs of John F Fenton, dec'd, will expose to public sale on the

15th day of Nov. A. D. 1876,

at 1 o'clock p. m. the following described real estate situate in Corydon township, county of McKean, and State of Pennsylvania, to wit: Warrant No. 3732, containing one thousand acres of land, also six hundred acres off the east part of Warrant No. 3732. All unimproved.

P. FORD,
Guardian.

Oct. 26, 1876.-n52-3t

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Timothy Robbins, deceased, late of Keating township, McKean county, Pa., have been granted to the undersigned, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payments, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

BRUCE F. ROBBINS.
Administrator.

Smethport, Pa., Oct. 23, 1876

Strayed

Strayed from the premises of Wm. Smith, on Howard Hill, Hamlin township, about five weeks ago, five Calves. Two red steer calves with white spot in forehead, one white heifer calf, one spotted heifer calf, and one red bull calf. Any person giving information as to the whereabouts of said calves, or returning the same, will be liberally rewarded by the undersigned

WM SMITH.

Howard Hill, M'Kean Co. Pa. Oct. 11, 1876. 50-3t

Came to the enclosure of the undersigned about the 25th of last September a commonsized brindle steer calf, with a white spot in his face The owner of said calf can recover the property by paying charges.

G. A. STICKLES

Keating township, Oct. 25, 1876 n52-3t

Special Notice

COAL! COAL! COAL!

On and after October 20th, we will deliver coal at any point in Smethport at the following rates:

HARD COAL.

Size	By the ton.	By the car.
Grate	$7.40	$7.20
Egg	7.50	7.30
Stove	7.70	7.50
Chestnut	7.50	7.30

SOFT COAL.

Lump	$3 70	$3.50
R. of M.	3.45	3.30
Nut & Slack	2.95	2.75

A favorable reduction will be made to parties purchasing more than one car To parties hauling their own coal a reduction of fifty cents per ton. will be made. All orders left with either Godden or McClure will receive prompt attention.

GODDEN & McCLURE.

Smethport, Pa. Sept 14, 1876. 46-tf

Health And Its Pleasures,

OR

DISEASE WITH ITS AGONIES:

CHOOSE BETWEEN THEM.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Nervous Disorders.

WHAT is more fearful than a breaking down of the nervous system? To be excitable or nervous in a small degree is most distressing, for where can a remedy be found? There is one—drink but little wine, beer, or spirits or for better, none; take no coffee,—weak tea being preferable, get all the fresh air you can, take three or four Pills every night, eat plenty of solids, wouldn't do use of slops; and if these golden rules are followed, you will be happy in mind and strong in body, and forget you have any nerves.

Mothers and Daughters.

If there is one thing more than another for which these Pills are so famous, it is their purifying properties, especially their power of cleansing the blood from all impurities, and removing dangerous and suspended secretions. Universally adopted as the one grand remedy for female complaints, they never fail, never weaken the system, and always bring about what is required

Sick Headaches and Want of Appetite.

These feelings which so sadden us, most frequently arise from annoyances or trouble, from obstructed perspiration, or from eating and drinking what is unfit for us, thus disordering the liver and stomach These organs must be regulated if you wish to be well. The Pills, if taken according to the printed instructions, will quickly restore a healthy action of both liver and Stomach, whence follow, as a natural consequence, a good appetite and a clear head. In the East and West Indies scarcely any other medicine is ever used for these disorders.

How to be Strong.

Never let the bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may appear singular that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for a run upon the bowels, many persons supposing that they would increase relaxation. This is a great mistake, however; for these Pills will immediately correct the liver and stop every kind of bowel complaint in warm climates thousands of lives have been saved by the use of this medicine, which in all cases gives tone and vigor to the whole organic system, however deranged—health and strength following as a matter of course The appetite, too, is wonderfully increased by the use of these Pills, combined in the way of solid in preference to fluid diet. Animal food is better than broths and teas. By removing acrid, fermented, or other impure humors from the liver, stomach, or blood, the cause of dysentery, diarrhœa, and other bowel complaints is expelled. The result is, that the disturbance is arrested, and the action of the bowels become regular. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the bowels so quickly as this fine correcting medicine.

Disorders of the Kidneys.

In all diseases affecting these organs, whether they secrete too much or too little water; or whether they be afflicted with stone or gravel, or with aches and pains settled in the loins over the regions of the kidneys, these Pills should be taken according to the printed directions, and the ointment should be well rubbed into the small of the back at bedtime. This treatment will give almost immediate relief when all other means failed.

For Stomachs out of Order.

No medicine will so effectually improve the tone of the stomach as these Pills; they remove all acidity, occasioned either by intemperance or improper diet. They reach the liver and reduce it to a healthy action; they are wonderfully efficacious in cases of spasm—in fact they never fail in curing all disorders of the liver and stomach.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

Ague,	Female Irregularities,	Ulcers,
Asthma,	Fevers of all kinds,	Scrofula, or King's Evil,
Bilious Complaints,	Fits,	Sore Throat,
Blotches on the Skin	Gout,	Stone & Gravel,
Bowel Complaints,	Head-ache,	Secondary Symptoms,
Colics,	Indigestion,	Tic-Doloureux,
Constipation of the Bowels,	Inflammation,	Tumors,
Consumption,	Jaundice,	Ulcers,
Debility,	Liver Complaints	Venereal Affections,
Dropsy,	Lumbago,	Worms of all kinds,
Dysentery,	Piles,	Weakness from any cause, &c.
Erysipelas.	Rheumatism,	
	Retention of	

CAUTION: None are genuine unless the signature of J. Haydock, as Agent for the United States, surrounds each box of Pills and Ointment A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information a may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

***Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY & Co., New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents, and $1 each.

There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box. v13n47ly

F. N. TAYLOR,

DEALER IN

Dry Goods & Groceries,

BRADFORD, PA.

I am prepared to offer special inducements in

DOMESTICS & DRESS GOODS,
UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY, SOCKS,

And all other articles usually kept in a

First Class Country Store.

I WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD BY ANY OTHER DEALERS.

I respectfully invite the citizens of Bradford township to call and examine my goods and prices, and I guarantee satisfaction.

Frank N. Taylor.

13-48ly

R. O. SMITH & Co.

OLEAN, N. Y.

SPECIALTIES

DRESS GOODS.

BLACK SILKS.
BLACK CASHMERES,
COLORED CASHMERES,
CAMEL'S HAIR SUITINGS,
NOVELTIES IN ALL WOOL SUITINGS.

CLOAKS & SHAWLS.

LARGE LINE OF READY-MADE CLOAKS,
LARGE LINE OF WOOL SHAWLS.

WOOLENS.

COMPLETE STOCK OF BLACK BEAVERS,
NEW WOOLENS FOR LADIES' CLOAKS,
LARGE LINE OF FANCY WATER-PROOFS.

CARPETS.

NEW LINES FALL PATTERNS AT REDUCED PRICES.

BOOTS & SHOES.

VERY FULL ASSORTMENT IN ALL GRADES.

DOMESTICS.

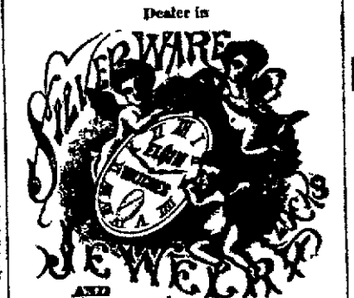
ALL AT VERY LOW PRICES.

We are in shape to sell these Goods at prices below competition, and are demonstrating it daily.

R. O. SMITH & CO.

M. L. Armstrong,

Dealer in



AND

ELGIN WATCHES.

Agent for

ITHACA CALENDAR CLOCKS

in McKean County.

Repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry a specialty.

A LECTURE
TO YOUNG MEN.

Just published, in a Sealed Envelope. Price 6d.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment, and Radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or spermatorrhœa, induced by Self-Abuse Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book" &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed with or medicine, and he effectually removes, without operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or quackery; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

This lecture will prove a boon to thousands

Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps.

Address

THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.
41 Ann St., New York; Post Office Box 4586.

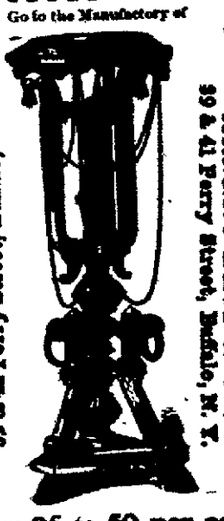
13-49y1

FOR

PARLOR AND BEDROOM FURNITURE,

Go to the Manufactory of

ALBERT BEST & CO.
39 & 41 Perry Street, Buffalo, N. Y.



ALBERT BEST & CO.
39 & 41 Perry Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

From 25 to 50 per cent. saved by purchasing of First Hands

ALBERT BEST & CO.
39 & 41 Perry St.
(NEAR FOOT OF MAIN ST.)
Buffalo, N. Y.

46-1y

Dressmaking.

Mrs. G. C. Kidder is prepared to do all kinds of plain and fancy dressmaking in the latest styles and at reasonable prices, at her residence on Green street. Give her a call. 47-3m

AT

A. B. ARMSTRONG'S

LEADING

DRUG STORE OF THE COUNTY,

No. 1 Union Block, Smethport, Penna.,

CAN BE FOUND THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

Drugs and Medicines,

AND ALL OTHER ARTICLES USUALLY KEPT IN A FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE.

Drugs, Chemicals,

Patent Medicines,

PAINTS, OILS AND DYE STUFFS,

Soaps, Sponges, Brushes, Combs, Perfumeries, Pomades, Oils

AND TOILET ARTICLES OF EVERY VARIETY

WE ALSO KEEP A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF

AMERICAN AND FRENCH CANDIES,

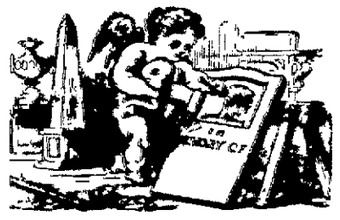
Stationery, Envelopes, Etc.

ALL SCHOOL BOOKS AT BOTTOM PRICES!

TOBACCO, CIGARS, PURE WINES and LIQUORS, Etc.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

J. DIGEL'S MARBLE FACTORY,



West Street. Smethport, Pa.

ALL KINDS OF

Monumental, Marble and Stone Work Done to Order.

TWO IMPORTANT INVENTIONS

OF INTEREST TO EVERY ONE.

1st. **A PIANO OR PARLOR ORGAN CHAIR,** with an adjustable back,—made to support the back of the timber while leaning forward in the ordinary position for playing, and by a simple arrangement, which gives it a backward and at the same time a downward movement, follows his motions and supports him in any position without interfering in the least with the freedom of his movements.

2d. **A PLATFORM ROCKER OR CASTORE,** with the long easy movement of the old style, without the prejudicial rockers to mar other furniture and the floors of rooms. Being, in fact, the only PLATFORM Rocker made that has a perfectly satisfactory movement.

Manufactured for the trade by

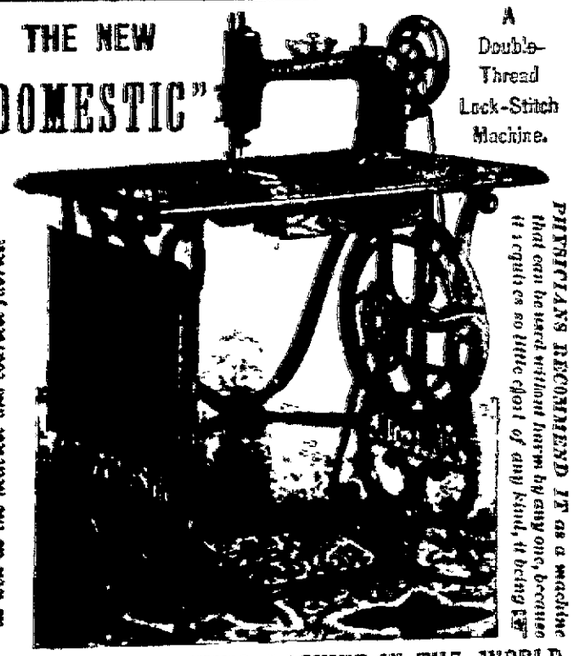
ALBERT BEST & CO.,

BUFFALO, N. Y.,

and for sale by the principal dealers throughout the United States.

☞ If not kept by any dealer in your town, send to us for Price List and Catalogue.

THE NEW "DOMESTIC"



A Double-Thread Lock-Stitch Machine.

It sews with great facility the lightest and most as well as the heaviest and coarsest fabrics.

PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND IT as a machine that can be used without harm by any one, because it requires so little effort of any kind, it being EASY.

THE LIGHTEST-RUNNING MACHINE IN THE WORLD.

With our printed directions, no instruction or mechanical skill is required to operate it.

The construction of the machine is based upon a principle of unique and unequalled simplicity, comprising simple levers working upon centers. The bearings are few, and they are hardened and polished.

The machines are made at our new works in the city of Newark, N. J., with new special (patented) machinery and tools, constructed expressly to accomplish what we now offer.

Every machine fully warranted.

"DOMESTIC" SEWING MACHINE CO.,
New York and Chicago.

FASHIONS

SAVINGS.—By using the "Domestic" Paper Patterns the most stylish and perfect-fitting garments can be produced, at a large saving of MONEY to those who choose to make, or superintend the making of, their own garments. With the highest talent and the best facilities in all departments, and the best taste of the most skilful designers, both at home and abroad, we are enabled to satisfy results far above the reach of the modistes, both at home and abroad, and at less than half their average dress-maker. Our styles are always the latest and best. Our elegant illustrated catalogue mailed to any lady sending two cents with her address. Agents wanted everywhere.

"DOMESTIC" SEWING MACHINE CO.,
New York and Chicago.

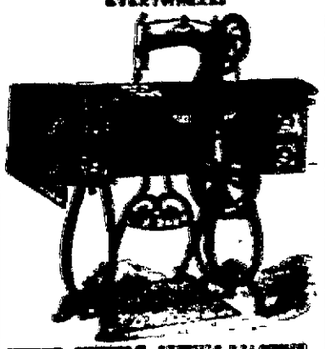
THE McKEAN COUNTY MINER

Is the only paper published at the county seat, the oldest, leading, and best paper in the county, one of the Pioneer Journals of Northern Pennsylvania. It is the Official paper of the county and the Republican Party. Its circulation is very large and steadily increasing, and as an Advertising Medium it has no superior on the Northern Tier of this State.

PERFECTION

ATTAINED AT LAST!

A TRIAL WILL INSURE ITS POPULARITY EVERYWHERE.



WHITE SEWING MACHINE.

When once used will retain its place forever.

WE EXCHANGE MACHINES.

Send your old-fashioned, cumbersome, heavy-running, woman-killing machine to us, and we will allow you $15 for it, as part payment for one of ours.

IT IS CELEBRATED FOR ITS ADVANTAGES, IN THAT IT IS ONE OF THE LARGEST SEWING MACHINES MANUFACTURED,—ADAPTED ALIKE TO THE USE OF THE FAMILY OR THE WORKSHOP. IT HAS THE LARGEST SHUTTLE, WITH A BOBBIN THAT HOLDS ALMOST A SPOOL OF THREAD.

THE SHUTTLE TENSION IS ADJUSTABLE WITHOUT REMOVING THE SHUTTLE FROM THE MACHINE.

THIS MACHINE IS SO CONSTRUCTED THAT THE POWER IS APPLIED DIRECTLY OVER THE NEEDLE, THUS ENABLING IT TO SEW THE HEAVIEST MATERIAL WITH UNEQUALED EASE. IT IS VERY SIMPLE IN ITS CONSTRUCTION, DURABLE AS IRON AND STEEL CAN MAKE IT. ALL ITS WEARING PARTS CASE HARDENED OR STEEL, AND INGENIOUSLY PROVIDED WITH MEANS FOR TAKING UP LOST MOTION, SO WE ARE ADJUSTED IN

Warranting Every Machine for 3 Years.

IT IS THE LIGHTEST AND EASIEST-RUNNING MACHINE IN THE MARKET. IT IS, ALSO, THE MOST ELABORATELY ORNAMENTED AND PRETTIEST MACHINE EVER PRODUCED.

WITH ALL THESE ADVANTAGES, IT IS SOLD FROM $15 TO $25 LESS THAN OTHER FIRST-CLASS MACHINES.

EXCLUSIVE CONTROL OF TERRITORY GIVEN TO AGENTS.

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS OFFERED FOR CASH OR ON CREDIT.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS AND TERMS TO

White Sewing Machine Co.,
358 Euclid Avenue,
AGENTS WANTED. CLEVELAND, O.

This standard article is compounded with the greatest care.

Its effects are as wonderful and as satisfactory as ever.

It restores gray or faded hair to its youthful color.

It removes all eruptions, itching and dandruff. It gives the head a cooling, soothing sensation of great comfort, and the scalp by its use becomes white and clean.

By its tonic properties it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, preventing baldness, and making the hair grow thick and strong.

As a dressing, nothing has been found so effectual or desirable.

A. A. Hayes, M.D., State Assayer of Massachusetts, says, "The constituents are pure, and carefully selected for excellent quality; and I consider it the BEST PREPARATION for its intended purposes."

Price, One Dollar.

Buckingham's Dye

FOR THE WHISKERS.

This elegant preparation may be relied on to change the color of the beard from gray or any other undesirable shade, to brown or black, at discretion. It is easily applied, being in one preparation, and quickly and effectually produces a permanent color, which will neither rub nor wash off.

Manufactured by R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N.H.

Sold by all Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines.

Sentencing the Molly Maguires.

The scene in the court at Pottsville, Pa., when the Molly Maguires were sentenced, was an exciting and a sad one. As soon as the guilty ones were in their places a silence like that of death fell upon the multitude. Wives, mothers, fathers, sisters and brothers were there tremblingly awaiting to hear their relatives sentenced. The prisoners did not seem to realize the position in which they were placed. They continually whispered and laughed, and seemed to enjoy the scene.

The sentences were in almost every instance more severe than any one had anticipated, and it was impossible for the prisoners to bear up under their doom with anything like fortitude, while the relatives they had disgraced and the wives and children to whom their misdeeds had brought ignominy and shame could not control their feelings, but gave vent to them in tears. The sentences were from two to seven years at hard labor. Several of the parties were found guilty and sentenced for perjury, and among them were a number of women. Four of the men found guilty had their sentences suspended until the next term of the court, so that they might be used as witnesses in other cases.

Mushrooms.

To distinguish the poisonous toadstool from the mushroom an easy and certain way is, at the time of picking, to strip the white skin from the upper surface. If the skin will not readily peel off, but instead adheres so as to break the substance underneath in the effort to separate them, reject it—it is a toadstool; whereas, the skin of the mushroom is readily torn away without breaking the substance—as easily as the skin may be stripped from a banana. We have eaten many mushrooms gathered by ourselves, always following this rule with entire safety.

Where Russia Stands.

The London *Times'* correspondent at Paris says there is no doubt of complete accord between Russia, Germany and Austria. It can be easily seen that England and France will not break their neutrality. Therefore, Russia has only Turkey to face. The only minister of the Ottoman cabinet who believed that Turkey might defend herself and receive European aid has fallen. The cabinet are now convinced that Turkey cannot count on the accord of Europe in her favor, and that Turkey cannot longer maintain complete dominion of the Balkan peninsular. If they hesitate about the six weeks' armistice it is because they wish to know the conditions to which they will have to submit. What Russia wants is now known, and the Ottoman cabinet will probably resign themselves to it. Russia wishes the absolute independence of Servia; the recognized independence of Montenegro, with an extension of territory, and the annexation of the port of Spissia and the political and administrative autonomy of Bosnia, Herzegovina and Bulgaria. She wishes to strip off Bessarabia, taken from her in 1856, and to have the liberty of the Dardanelles established.

Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organ Declared Best at the Centennial.

Medals and diplomas have been so numerously awarded at the Centennial in Philadelphia that they indicate nothing as to the comparative merits of exhibits. The *Judges' Reports* alone determine rank in excellence. These unequivocally assign to the Mason & Hamlin Organs "the first rank in the several requisites of such instruments," which "is as much," says the New York *Tribune*, "as to say they are the best reed organs exhibited, in all important qualities."

Merchant's Gargling Oil has become one of the most popular liniments that is now prepared. It is, beyond a doubt, the best liniment in the world for the diseases advertised. Its use has not only become general in every State of the Union, but large quantities of this valuable preparation are annually sent to foreign countries.—*The Revolution, N. Y.*

A Compliment to American Industry.

The Grand Nisbelungen Orchestra at Bayreuth, under the leadership of Hans Richter and August Wilhelmy, have presented to Richard Wagner a beautiful Concert Grand of Messrs. George Steck & Co.'s make, New York, which is not only a high compliment to the well known firm, but also to American industry. This is the same firm that was the recipient of the only Gold Medal for best pianos at the World's fair in Vienna, 1873, and which was also just now awarded the first prize at the Centennial Exhibition, George Steck & Co.'s name being placed at the head of the list of awards for pianos, theirs having again proved to be the finest in tone and of greater durability than all other instruments on exhibition. The Steck pianos stand thus acknowledged before the world as being above all competition, and are therefore preferable to purchasers who wish to secure a strictly first-class and reliable instrument.

AGE OF EGGS.—To determine the age of eggs dissolve about four ounces of common salt in a quart of pure water, and then immerse the egg. If it is one day old it will descend to the bottom of the vessel; but if three days it will float in the liquid. If more than three days old it will come to the surface and project above in proportion to its increased age.

Steinway's Victory and Laurels.

The following official report of the Judges of Awards, accompanying the Medal, shows conclusively that the *highest honors* in the gift of the Centennial authorities were unanimously awarded to STEINWAY & SONS, viz: "*For greatest concert capacity in Grand pianos, as also highest degree of excellence in all their styles of pianos, viz.. Largest volume, purity and duration of tone, and extraordinary carrying capacity with precision and durability of mechanism; also, novel disposition of the strings and construction, and bracing of the metal frames.*"

The report then minutely describes and emphatically indorses the six principal patented improvements which have made the Steinway

THE STANDARD PIANO OF THE WORLD.

Referring to Steinway's exhibits in Machinery Hall of samples of hardware, metal frames and patent tubular actions, the report further states:

"These articles of composite metal show the *highest perfection of finish and workmanship*, and the *greatest* firmness and uniformity of metal structure, a steel-like and sounding quality with a tensile strength exceeding 5,000 pounds per square centimeter as demonstrated by actual tests. The full metal frames of capola shape possess an *unequaled degree of* resistance, permitting a vastly increased tension of strings without the slightest danger of crack or break in said metal frames, thereby *considerably increasing the vibratory power, and augmenting the lasting qualities* of their instruments."

Pimples on the face, rough skin, chapped hands, mildewed and all cutaneous affections cured, the skin made soft and smooth, by the use of JUNIPER TAR SOAP. That made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, is the only kind that can be relied on, as there are many imitations, made from common tar, which are worthless.

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

The standard remedy for the cure of coughs, colds, influenza, bronchitis, hoarseness, asthma, whooping cough, croup, sore throat, diphtheria, difficulty of breathing, quinsy, phthisic, pain in the side and breast, spitting of blood, liver complaint, bleeding of the lungs, and all diseases of the throat, lungs, and chest, is duly given consumption. It seems hardly necessary to dilate at length upon the virtues of this favorite remedy for all diseases of the lungs, throat and chest. It was introduced to the public by Dr. Wistar nearly half a century since, and by the wonderful cures which it performed, gained an immediate and enviable reputation, which to this day it has fully sustained. From the gulf of the St. Lawrence to the shores of the Pacific, and in many countries abroad, there are few villages or hamlets without "living testimonials" to the rapidity and certainty of its curative effects. The proprietors, mindful of their responsibility to the afflicted, exercise the utmost care in the selection and compounding of the various ingredients of which the Balsam is composed; and the sick are assured that the high standard of excellence on which its popularity is based will always be maintained.

SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, proprietors, Boston.

Many persons suffer with sick headache and nervous headache, usually induced by costiveness, indigestion, etc. Such persons will find relief, if not cure, by keeping the bowels open with a small dose of *Parsons' Purgative Pills*.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE is the best and cheapest hair dressing in the world.

Deliberate Suicide.

Not for a single day can a cough be safely neglected in this climate. Without delay resort to Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. This balsamic vegetable preparation extinguishes a cough or cures a cold with unexampled rapidity. Sold by all druggists. Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

Have you inflammatory sore throat, stiff joints or lameness from any cause whatever? Have you rheumatic or other pains in any part of the body? If so, use *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*, internally and externally."

Builders and all who contemplate building should procure a copy of "Atwood's Modern American Homestead." Price, $3 50. Circular of contents sent to any address by the publishers, A. J. Bicknell & Co., 27 Warren St., New York.

FORTUNES FOR ALL.—Agents wanted. Address Bunton Mining Co., 176 Broadway, N.Y.

ASTHMA AND CATARRH.
With or without. A sure cure. Indorsed by Board of Health and leading Physicians. Sent FREE on receipt of $50 cents. MILTON PARKHURST, Sixth Avenue, 49th Street, New York.

The Markets.

NEW YORK

Beef Cattle—Extra to Extra Bullocks		06	@	11
Common to Good Texans		06¾	@	07¾
Milch Cows		40 00	@	75 00
Hogs—Live		05¾	@	06¾
Dressed		07¾	@	08
Sheep		04¾	@	05
Lambs		05	@	05¾
Cotton—Middling		10¾	@	11
Flour—Extra Western		5 6	@	6 50
State Extra		6 10	@	6 75
Wheat—Red Western		1 20	@	1 28
No. 2 Spring		1 21	@	1 21
Rye—State		90	@	90
Barley—State		9.¾	@	9¾
Barley Malt		80	@	1 25
Oats—Mixed Western		39	@	48
Corn—Mixed Western		57¾	@	59
Hay, per cwt		60	@	90
Straw, per cwt		60	@	80
Hops—'76		10	@	10
'75		10	@	10
Pork—Mess		16 75	@	17 12½
Lard		10¾	@	11¾
Fish—Mackerel No. 1, Shore		16 00	@	17 00
No. 2, new		7 00	@	7 00
Dry Cod, per cwt		5 00	@	5 75
Herring, Scaled, per box		22	@	22
Petroleum—Crude		15½	@	15¾
Refined			@	23
Coal—Chestnut		5 75	@	6 25
Penna. Coal—Egg		11	@	27
Stove		11	@	27
Anthracite		23	@	4
Tobacco—State		13	@	30
Western Dairy		23	@	30
Western Factory		28	@	30
Western Ordinary		18	@	20
Cheese—State Factory		08	@	13¾
State Skimmed		05	@	07
Western		05	@	12
Tallow—State		08	@	08½

BUFFALO.

Flour		5 25	@	9 5
Wheat—No. 1 Spring		1 28	@	1 25
Corn—Mixed		51	@	53
Oats		36	@	42
Rye		75	@	75
Barley		80	@	95

PHILADELPHIA.

Beef Cattle—Extra		05¾	@	06
Sheep		04½	@	05¾
Hogs		06¾	@	07¼
Flour—Pennsylvania Extra		5 75	@	6 00
Wheat—Red Western		1 16	@	1 24
Rye		68	@	74
Corn—Yellow		68	@	68
Mixed		54¾	@	57¾
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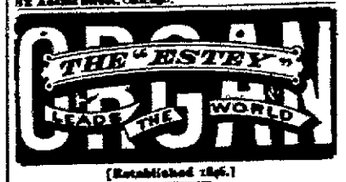

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